



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-145
Tuesday
28 July 1992

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-145

CONTENTS

28 July 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

FRONT PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Rwandan Government, Rebels Meet in Addis Ababa [Kigali Radio] 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

Cameroon

IMF's Camdessus Ends Visit, Leaves for Gabon [Yaounde Radio] 3

Congo

First Senatorial Election Results Released [Brazzaville Radio] 3

Rwanda

Prime Minister Rejects Replacing French Troops [Bujumbura Radio] 3

CDR Party Calls For Government's Resignation [Kigali Radio] 3

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

Riot Police Intervene as FORD Supporters Clash [DAILY NATION 27 Jul] 4

Somalia

Factions To Form Coalition, Reject UN Deployment [AFP] 4

Uganda

Museveni on Reducing Army Size, Nigerian Trip [Kampala Radio] 5

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Church Leaders Meet De Klerk on Talks Impasse [SAPA] 6

President's Office Statement [SAPA] 6

Government, Codesa Allies Discuss Resuming Talks [SAPA] 6

ANC's Mandela Returns, Holds News Conference 6

Views Mass Action [SAPA] 6

Further Foreign Visits [Johannesburg Radio] 7

Views Talks Resumption [SAPA] 7

Labor, Business Leaders Discuss Mass Action [Johannesburg TV] 8

Business Group on Action Against Striking Workers [Johannesburg Radio] 10

ANC Reacts To Business Pamphlets on Mass Action [SAPA] 11

'Intimidation of Employees' Decried [SAPA] 11

Transkei Industries Chamber Against 4 Aug Stayaway [Umtata Radio] 12

Ciskei Warns Against Interference in Services [Umtata Radio] 12

Students Urged To Observe 3, 4 Aug Stayaway [SAPA] 12

Call Criticized [SAPA] 12

Conservative Party Delegation Meets With Vance [SAPA]	12
COSATU Invites Vance To Monitor Protests [SAPA]	13
ANC Urged To Exercise 'Responsibilities of Power' [SAPA]	13
PAC Denies Knowledge of New APLA Commander [Umtata Radio]	13
Police Commissioner Comments [SAPA]	14
Further on Reaction to Detention Deaths Revelation	14
President's Office Denies Delay [Johannesburg Radio]	14
ANC Criticizes SABC [SAPA]	14
PAC President Comments [SAPA]	15
IFP Wants Independent Inquiry [SAPA]	15
Defense Force Chief Interviewed on Budget, Plans [PARATUS Jul]	15
Government Considers Proposals To Cut Spending [BUSINESS DAY 27 Jul]	17
28 Jul Press Review on Current Events, Issues [THE CITIZEN 27 Jul, etc.]	17

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Russian Foreign Ministry Official Arrives [Luanda Radio]	20
CCPM Notes Problems With Voter Registration [Luanda Radio]	20
* Official on Coming Elections, Portuguese Banks [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 26 Jun]	20

Mozambique

Ex-Renamo Leader To Negotiate Troops' Integration [Maputo International]	22
--	----

Zambia

Japan Reportedly Withholding Aid Due to Corruption [London International]	22
Japanese Envoy Denies Report [Lusaka Radio]	23

Zimbabwe

Opposition Said Showing 'Signs of Disunity' [Johannesburg International]	23
--	----

WEST AFRICA

Ivory Coast

Party Leaders Comment on Amnesty Decision [FRATERNITE MATIN 25, 26 Jul]	24
---	----

Liberia

Elections Commission Urges End to Fighting [Monrovia Radio]	25
---	----

Mali

Konare Discusses Measures To Strengthen Security [Bamako Radio]	25
---	----

Nigeria

Babangida Advises Legislators on Economy, Politics [Lagos Radio]	27
Further Remarks [Lagos Radio]	28

Togo

Party Leaders on Upcoming Meeting With President [Lome Radio]	28
Radio Reports Increasing 'Wave of Attacks' [Lome Radio]	28

Somalia

Leaders of the United Somali Congress, the Somali Patriotic Movement, the Southern Somali National Movement, and the Somali Democratic Movement, which together claim to control two-thirds of the country, have formed a coalition, AFP reported. The four groups also rejected the deployment of armed UN troops and said they would implement "joint security arrangements to reduce banditry and allow food aid to reach the estimated 4.5 million Somalis" threatened by starvation.

Zambia

The Japanese Government denied reports it was withholding millions of dollars in aid because of allegations of government corruption, Lusaka radio reported. A statement released by the Japanese Embassy said "the Japanese Government will continue to assist the Zambian Government and to honor all its pledges to the Zambian people."

Rwandan Government, Rebels Meet in Addis Ababa

EA280/091592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
27 Jul 92

[Text] The first meeting of the Rwandan Government-Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] Joint political-military commission opened in Addis Ababa on 26 July. The Rwandan Government delegation is led by Claver Kanyarushoki, Kigali's ambassador in Kampala, while the RPF delegation is headed by Tito Rutaremara, the RPF general coordinator. The meeting is being held in the presence of Burundian, Tanzanian, Ugandan, Zairian, Belgian, French, and American observers. It was opened by an OAU assistant secretary general. Ambassador Kanyarushoki was elected commission chairman. The participants are discussing the commission's internal

regulations and the practical modalities of the deployment of neutral military observers.

In his opening speech, Ambassador Kanyarushoki expressed regret over the violations of the Arusha truce and hope that the cease-fire scheduled for 31 July would be respected. In the same spirit, Ambassador Kanyarushoki hoped the military observer group would be quickly deployed. He called on the RPF follow Rwanda's example and honor the commitment it made in Arusha to release POW's, stressing that the release, effected through the Red Cross, should be interpreted as a form of exchange.

For his part, RPF delegate Rutaremara indicated that the RPF had taken up arms for a fierce, lengthy, and exacting struggle.

We obtained this information from a press communique from Ambassador Kanyarushoki in Addis Ababa.

Cameroon

IMF's Camdessus Ends Visit, Leaves for Gabon

AB2707184592 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in French 1900 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] IMF Director General Michel Camdessus left Yaounde today for Libreville, Gabon, after a two-day working visit to Cameroon. The IMF managing director, who arrived in our country on 24 July, came to discuss the possibility of signing a third confirmation agreement between our country and the institution he heads.

Mr. Michel Camdessus was received in audience by the head of state, paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, who hosted a dinner in his honor last night, and held a working session with Cameroonian ministers charged with economic affairs. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Camdessus gave a news conference at the Hilton Hotel during which he paid tribute to the great effort and perseverance with which Cameroon is implementing its structural adjustment program. He praised Cameroon's efforts at making its economy more competitive and dynamic.

Congo

First Senatorial Election Results Released

AB2707204592 Brazzaville Radio Nationale
Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Excerpt] Senatorial elections were held in Congo yesterday. The Republic's councillors were required to elect 60 senators out of 176 candidates. The Senate will constitute the second house of the Congolese Parliament with six senators per region and will serve as a kind of watchdog over the 125 deputies, who make up the first house of the Congolese Parliament.

Already, the first results show that the Pan-African Union for Social Democracy, the Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development, and the Rally for Democracy and Social Progress have managed to win majority seats in their usual Brazzaville, Niari, Kouilou, Pool, and Lekoumou constituencies. President Denis Sassou-Nguesso's Congolese Labor Party has won three seats out of the six seats in the Plateau region.

We are expecting the final election results either today or tomorrow and after this we will dash toward the presidential

elections, which are slated for 2 August for the first round and 16 August for the second round. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Prime Minister Rejects Replacing French Troops

EA2707220092 Bujumbura Radio-Television
Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT
26 Jul 92

[Text] Rwanda—At a news conference in Kigali on 26 July, Prime Minister Dismas Nsengiyaremye commented on a request by the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] for the French paratroopers sent to the country at the beginning of the war in October 1990 to be replaced by UN blue helmets. The Rwandan head of government said this request could not be entertained, adding that the presence of the French troops in Rwanda was governed by the cooperation agreement. This presence was thus not affected by the cease-fire agreement signed 12 days ago in Arusha, Tanzania, between the government and the RPF. I would remind you that the agreement provides for the departure from Rwanda of all troops except those whose presence is validated by bilateral cooperation agreements.

CDR Party Calls For Government's Resignation

E.12707220592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT
27 Jul 92

[Excerpts] The Coalition for the Defense of the Republic [CDR] Party met at the Kigali regional stadium in (Nyamirambo) on 26 July. According to the party chairman, Mr. Martin Bucyana, the purpose of the meeting was to condemn what the CDR calls the incompetence of Dr. Dismas Nsengiyaremye's government.

The CDR believes the current transitional government has demonstrated that it cannot end the war. The reason for this, according to the party, is that the head of government, Mr. Dismas Nsengiyaremye, has a secret agreement with the Rwandan Patriotic Front. [passage omitted]

The CDR also accuses the government of failing to appoint the most competent people available as prefects. According to the CDR, the appointments that were made were based on narrow party considerations. All these matters have prompted the CDR to call for the immediate resignation of Prime Minister Dismas Nsengiyaremye and his government, claiming that the CDR will take steps to relieve the government of its duties. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Riot Police Intervene as FORD Supporters Clash

EA2707134092 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
27 Jul 92 pp 1,2

[Report by Gordon Ondiek: "Two Injured as Rival FORD Camps Fight"]

[Excerpts] Two were critically injured when supporters of rival FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] candidates yesterday fought for four hours at Kibera, Nairobi. Riot police and the Kibera district officer intervened several times in the fracas and prematurely ended the meeting when the situation got out of hand.

Trouble started between supporters of Mr Raila Odinga and Mr Kimani Rugendo when a group chanting Raila's name booed and heckled the Rugendo group which was busy putting up the dais. Tension mounted as the two groups displayed campaign placards announcing the candidatures of the two for the Langata constituency seat.

The Raila group were annoyed by a band which sang praises to Mr Rugendo and withdrew across the open field and began throwing stones just as the meeting was about to start. The attack took the huge gathering by surprise and people fled in all directions as stones fell all around them. The stone throwers advanced and forced everyone to flee, including Mr Rugendo and his aides, who quickly dismantled the public address system.

The Raila group overran the field and tore the FORD flag which had been draped round the dais. They smashed several chairs which had been arranged for the rally's speakers. They pulled down the dais and used the wood as weapons.

But the group's victory was short-lived. The Rugendo group immediately regrouped and counter-attacked, driving the other group back into the direction of Kibera Makina. The battle raged with each group singing war songs and chasing each other back and forth across the field. [passage omitted]

A lorry-load of riot police arrived three hours later and fired several times in the air to disperse the Raila mob which was raiding and disappearing into the sprawling slums when repulsed.

Both sides retreated and camped, pointing fingers at each other and swearing vengeance as the Kibera DO [district officer], Mr J.K. Salim and the Kilimani division deputy police boss, Mr Alfred Ouma, consulted with Mr Rugendo who had emerged from where he had taken shelter. The DO advised the crowds to reconvene for the meeting and assured them of security. But no sooner had they arranged the dais again than the meeting was thrown into disarray by the arrival of FORD secretary-general, Mr Martin Shikuku, together with Mr Japheth Shamalla and Mr George Nthenge. Mr Raila also arrived almost immediately.

Mr Rugendo and Raila confronted each other as their supporters engaged in fist fights. The rival camps shoved and pushed each other from the dais as the police watched from a distance. [passage omitted] At exactly 4 pm, Supt Ouma and Mr Salim ordered the meeting to be cancelled for the sake of security. Mr Shikuku told the people to disperse peacefully, which they did. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Factions To Form Coalition, Reject UN Deployment

AB2707134492 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT
27 Jul 92

[By David Chazan]

[Text] Bardera, Somalia, July 27 (AFP)—Leaders of four clan factions claiming to control two-thirds of war-ravaged, famine-blighted Somalia said they had formed a coalition, but rejected plans to deploy armed United Nations troops.

In interviews with AFP and the BBC in this remote southern Somali bush town on Sunday, General Mohamed Farah Aidid, head of one of the two main warring factions in the capital Mogadishu and representatives of three other armed groups meeting here, said they were creating a "joint administrative body."

They added that the body would be charged with joint security arrangements to reduce banditry and allow food aid to reach the estimated 4.5 million Somalis, about 60 percent of the population, threatened by starvation.

Aidid, whose faction of the United Somali Congress (USC) is the strongest partner in the alliance, said he had agreed to the deployment of more than 40 U.N. military observers in Mogadishu.

But Aidid, Omar Jess of the Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM) and Abdi Warsama of the Southern Somali National Movement (SSNM) rejected a proposal to send 500 armed U.N. troops to Somalia to protect food convoys from looters.

They said it was unnecessary and appealed instead for U.N. help to set up a 6,000-strong police force to maintain security in Somalia, which has no central government but a multitude of armed factions and bandits.

Yusuf Mallim Amin, a spokesman for the fourth faction, the Somali Democratic Movement (SDM), said his group backed the stand of the other three and its leader

Mohamed Noor Aliyo was expected to arrive here Tuesday to formalise the agreement.

Uganda

Museveni on Reducing Army Size, Nigerian Trip

*EA2807065092 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1400 GMT 27 Jul 92*

[Excerpts] President Museveni has stated that no public enterprise will be sold without being valued or without following properly laid down procedures. The president was responding to a question put to him by journalists at a press conference at Entebbe international airport last night shortly after his return from Nigeria, where he had been on a four-day state visit. [passage omitted]

Turning to the issue of retrenchment in the army, Mr. Museveni said that soldiers to be retrenched will fall under three categories: those who wish to leave voluntarily, those in ill-health, and the undisciplined. He said

army authorities are carrying out a census on this and it is its results which will determine the total number of people who will leave the army. He emphasized that the strategy is to have a smaller, well-equipped army, which can defend our borders efficiently.

On the question on calls for multi-parties by outside groups, Mr. Museveni reiterated that only the people of Uganda will decide on their own on the final form of democracy they want to have. He dismissed allegations that the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government is deliberately delaying the constitutional process, saying that the process has taken a long time because of the volume of work involved. He assured the journalists that the people of Uganda are going to have a sound constitution for the first time.

On his visit to Nigeria, President Museveni told the press that Uganda and Nigeria will examine possible cooperation in steel, fertilizers, oil exploration, and training in the military field.

Church Leaders Meet De Klerk on Talks Impasse*MB2807111992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0944 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Text] Pretoria July 28 SAPA—Church leaders met President F.W. de Klerk, and plan to meet the African National Congress [ANC], on Tuesday to voice their concern about the deadlock in negotiations, violence, and the mass action campaign from August 3.

The future Catholic archbishop of Durban, Wilfred Napier, said after the meeting with Mr de Klerk at the Union Buildings in Pretoria that the object of the clerics' meetings was "to save the country from disaster".

He hoped that negotiations would get back on track.

Mr de Klerk confirmed in a statement that they had discussed the impasse in the negotiation process, the mass action campaign and violence.

After the "open and constructive" talks, Mr de Klerk said he appreciated the churches' task of assisting to create a climate for reconciliation, based on justice.

It had been agreed that there would be no detailed statements, he said.

Other church leaders present included Dutch Reformed Church assessor Johan Heyns, Alexandra cleric Beyers Naude, South African Council of Churches Secretary-General Frank Chikane, and Anglican Bishop Duncan Buchanan.

Church Leaders Meet De Klerk on Talks Impasse*MB2807111992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0944 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Text] Pretoria July 28 SAPA—Church leaders met President F.W. de Klerk, and plan to meet the African National Congress [ANC], on Tuesday to voice their concern about the deadlock in negotiations, violence, and the mass action campaign from August 3.

The future Catholic archbishop of Durban, Wilfred Napier, said after the meeting with Mr de Klerk at the Union Buildings in Pretoria that the object of the clerics' meetings was "to save the country from disaster".

He hoped that negotiations would get back on track.

Mr de Klerk confirmed in a statement that they had discussed the impasse in the negotiation process, the mass action campaign and violence.

After the "open and constructive" talks, Mr de Klerk said he appreciated the churches' task of assisting to create a climate for reconciliation, based on justice.

It had been agreed that there would be no detailed statements, he said.

Other church leaders present included Dutch Reformed Church assessor Johan Heyns, Alexandra cleric Beyers

Naude, South African Council of Churches Secretary-General Frank Chikane, and Anglican Bishop Duncan Buchanan.

President's Office Statement*MB2807112192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0946 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the South African Communication Service: "Statement by the Office of the State President"]

[Text] The state president met with a number of church leaders in the Union Buildings this morning to address the present impasse in the negotiation process as well as the coming mass actions planned for 3 August and the violence in general.

The discussion was conducted in an open and constructive manner.

The president has indicated that he has an appreciation for the task of the churches in assisting to create a climate for reconciliation, based on justice and peace.

By agreement no detailed statement will be issued at this stage.

Issued by the office of the state president Pretoria 28 July 1992

Government, Codesa Allies Discuss Resuming Talks*MB2707185792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1758 GMT 27 Jul 92*

[Text] Pretoria July 27 SAPA—Representatives of the government and its allies at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) on Monday [27 July] held a meeting in Pretoria to discuss possible ways of getting negotiations back on track. A statement by Minister of State Affairs Dr Gerrit Viljoen in Pretoria did not give the substance of the meeting, but merely said representatives of the parties and governments would report back to their principals with a view to a further meeting. Those who attended were the SA Government, the Bophuthatswana government, the Ciskei government, the National Party, the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Solidarity Party, the National People's Party, the Ximoko Progressive Party and the Dikwankwetla Party of SA.

ANC's Mandela Returns, Holds News Conference**Views Mass Action***MB2807093792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0801 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg July 28 SAPA—The two-day general strike on August 3 and 4 will go ahead as planned,

African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela said in Johannesburg on Tuesday.

The strike, part of the ANC-led mass action campaign, will be peaceful and disciplined, Mr Mandela told a press conference at the organisation's headquarters in central Johannesburg on his return from the Olympic Games, a trip to the Middle East, and last week's special UN debate on South Africa.

"That strike will take place, but there is no question of the object of mass action being an insurrection," Mr Mandela said.

He said such threats may have been made by individuals within the ANC/SA Communist Party/COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] tripartite alliance, but it did not represent official policy.

"It will be peaceful, non-violent and disciplined."

Mr Mandela reiterated the ANC position that the aim of the mass action campaign was the immediate transfer of power to all South Africans.

This meant the installation of an interim government of national unity and one-person one-vote elections for a constitution-making body.

Mr Mandela warned there were "elements" which sought to turn the mass action protests violent—"and we are taking precautions against that".

He claimed it was quite clear "killers from the hostels" would be let loose. "It is a tactic which has been used in the past... We have no control over that."

Mr Mandela criticised the business community for having pulled out of a proposed deal for a voluntary one-day national shutdown on August 3 in place of a two-day general strike and other mass actions.

It was important in these times for the business community to show support for democracy.

"We would like business to identify itself for the movement of democracy."

Mr Mandela called on business to support the mass action campaign "for the sake of our economy".

He said the campaign was being used to channel people's anger to avoid violence.

"We respect the principle of no-work no-pay, but we are alarmed by threats of victimisation of workers if they take part in the stayaway."

Mass action was a logical tactic for people without the vote, Mr Mandela said. "We hope it should be possible for business to cooperate with us."

"We are very concerned about the state of the economy," he added.

It was a tragedy that more than 43 per cent of the potential workforce was unemployed. It was therefore in the interests of everybody for the economy to grow.

He reminded reporters there had been "a shift on nationalisation" by the ANC at its policy conference in May. It was now one option among others, as in for instance Germany.

The ANC issued a statement at the press conference calling on the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry [JCCI] to reconsider its advice to its estimated 5,000 members.

"The JCCI's advice... That written warning and dismissals are appropriate actions to take against workers observing the August 3 and 4 stayaway flies in the face of repeated statements by business that it is concerned about unemployment and job losses."

Further Foreign Visits

MB2807134692 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Delegations of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, and the American Government will investigate the political situation in South Africa soon. ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela confirmed in Johannesburg on his return from abroad that the visit by the United Nations special envoy, Mr. Cyrus Vance, would be followed by visits by the delegations.

Referring to next week's proposed mass action, Mr. Mandela said that although it was going ahead as planned, it could not possibly be seen as an insurrection, as this was not his organization's policy. Referring to statements by a pathologist, Dr. Jonathan Gluckman, on the death of detainees in police cells, Mr. Mandela said an independent judicial inquiry should be appointed to investigate the allegations.

He expressed concern about the rent and bond boycott called by the South African National Civic Organization, and said that the ANC would confer with the organization in an attempt to seek other ways to voice grievances.

Views Talks Resumption

MB2807132592 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1111 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Johannesburg July 28 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] will not resume negotiations until the government addressed its demands, ANC President Nelson Mandela reiterated in Johannesburg on Tuesday.

He was speaking at a press conference on his return from Barcelona, the Middle East and the United Nations Security Council debate on South Africa.

Asked to comment on reports the government had come up with new proposals at its secret strategy meeting in

the northern Transvaal last week to break the negotiations deadlock. Mr Mandela said it was better to wait until the ANC had received the government's latest proposals.

To comment on reports through the press was "dangerous".

He said though: "We would be relieved if the government has addressed the demands we put forward, because we are keen to resume negotiations".

There was however no way negotiations could be resumed until the government adequately addressed the ANC's demands for a curb on violence, and a commitment to majority rule and an interim government of national unity.

Mr Mandela said he had been in contact with the United Nations special envoy Cyrus Vance, and would probably meet him on Wednesday [29 July] in Johannesburg.

He revealed the United States Government and the ANC had discussed a possible international mission—representing organisations such as the UN, British Commonwealth, European Community, and Organisation of African Unity—to South Africa after Mr Vance has delivered his report to the UN.

Mr Mandela said he hoped the current church leaders' initiative aimed at getting business and labour talking again, and negotiations restarted, would succeed.

Labor, Business Leaders Discuss Mass Action

MB2707104492 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1815 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Interview with Jay Naidoo, secretary general of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, and Raymond Parsons, chief executive of the South African Chamber of Business, by Freek Robinson on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Robinson] The campaign of mass action starts this week. The campaign is a joint undertaking of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the ANC/SACP [African National Congress/South African Communist Party] alliance. In the studio with me tonight are Mr. Jay Naidoo, secretary general of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, and Mr. Ray Parsons, chief executive of the South African Chamber of Business. Welcome gentlemen. Can I start with you Mr. Naidoo, by asking you, since the mass action is going on now after the breakdown in talks between yourselves and South African Chamber of Business, SACOB, are you absolutely sure that this mass action will, one: not put workers out of work, or damage the economy?

[Naidoo] Well Freek the reality is that the problem in this country at the moment is the political impasse. The fact that the government is not negotiating in good faith toward a nonracial democracy in our country, the people

of South Africa have no option but to exercise the type of pressure that will compel this government into bona fide negotiations.

[Robinson] You are saying that you are acting in a political way to force a political solution by economic means. Is that what you're doing?

[Naidoo] Well certainly, given the situation where the majority of people do not have the vote, where the reality of our lives is that apartheid is causing enormous devastation to our economy. The fact that millions of people are unemployed is not because of strikes; it's because of apartheid. Therefore we have to seek the type of solutions that get negotiations on a bona fide basis toward a nonracial democracy.

[Robinson] If jobs are lost in the process, will it concern you at all?

[Naidoo] Obviously it will concern us, it is of great concern....

[Robinson, interrupting] Will it cause job losses?

[Naidoo] Well, we hope not. We hope that the employers themselves would make a choice in this regard, that given that we have negotiated an accord, given that within that accord we undertook that the issues relating to job creation or reconstruction of the economy can only be achieved if there is a political solution, we believe that employers should stand up and make the choice. At the end of the day the political fact of apartheid is what is causing the violence, as has been said in your SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] headlines, that the police are out of control. We are saying we require an interim government of national unity. We require a political solution where people have the vote of equal value irrespective of the color of their skin. That is the fundamental demand.

[Robinson] Is that on top of your own agenda as a trade union boss, that the political agenda is now the most important for you?

[Naidoo] I'm not a trade union boss in the first place. Secondly, we are saying, as the accord states, the basis of a solution to the violence in our country, to the fact that our economy is in decline, is a need for there to be a democratic solution to the political logjam. The main obstacle to that Freek, is not COSATU, it's not strikes, it's not business, it's a government that is clinging to white minority rule. That is a simple fact.

[Robinson] Mr. Naidoo, the government is not here to defend itself, and that's rather a sweeping statement. But nevertheless, you've made a political point as well tonight. Could I ask Mr. Raymond Parson now first of all, and let's get down to some basics as well, you have been accused this week of taking orders from the government and letting these talks fail. Is that true or not?

[Parsons] Well Freek, a few days ago we were accused of taking orders from COSATU, and now we are accused of

taking orders from the government, so I suppose we must have got the balance more or less right.

[Robinson] But did you take orders either from COSATU or from the government?

[Parsons] We took orders from what we believe is in the interest of the country as a whole. And in fact, in today's advertisement, which I'd like to hold up, you will see it here, business has set its views out very clearly on the issue of violence, of poverty, on the transition to a democracy, and its opposition to the negative aspects of a mass action program. We've done so because we believe that South Africa is crying out for constructive action, not the old South Africa confrontational politics. I really think business believes we'd left a lot of that behind us.

[Robinson] Could I ask you, you've made a few points now Mr. Parsons. Did the government tell you not to settle with COSATU?

[Parsons] The government did not intervene in these discussions. All the political players were in fact recognized in the course of the discussions, the government, the ANC, and Inkatha in particular. They were recognized. They were kept informed. Their sensitivities were taken into account, but the discussions broke down in effect because there was a lack of agreement on how to deal with the 3d of August. Business...

[Robinson, interrupting] That's the question of total shutdown or not?

[Parsons] Because we have a modern industrial economy Freek, you know, it's not like a light switch in the studio, you can switch it on and off. It is extremely difficult. There were practical considerations. There were also philosophical considerations.

[Robinson] But what in particular was the point? That it break down because you did not want a total shutdown? Was that the point?

[Parsons] There were two points. The one was it was not possible, it is not practical, to have a shutdown either of the private sector or the government. As I said earlier, we have a modern industrial economy. It is not like switch you can switch on and off. Secondly, there is also a philosophical thing. We are not Stalinist, we don't say, look, you issue an instruction and the whole country shuts down for a day. That's hardly democratic. We believe these issues must be settled by negotiation and reconciliation. There are...

[Robinson, interrupting] The concern is, of course, that the negotiations did break down. Could you just give your version please, Mr. Naidoo? Why did it break down? What in particular was the point of difference?

[Naidoo] Well the first point I want to make is that the majority of people still live in the era of confrontation where they are facing the violence of a system that is powerless, a government that is powerless to act, to stop

the violence. The second thing is that when we entered into negotiations, Freek, there was a clear term of reference, that we will negotiate an agreement that will be binding on our side, and binding on the side of SACCOLA [South African Consultative Committee on Labor Affairs]. That is how all negotiations are conducted. It's not on a basis that one party chooses a certain point in time to say, well, I would encourage my members to follow this guideline and this negotiated agreement. But secondly...

[Robinson, interrupting] Yes, but an agreement can only be binding once you have reached the agreement, and you haven't reached an agreement yet.

[Naidoo] Well, the agreement broke down around the fact that SACCOLA was not able to give us undertakings with agreements we had reached at a national level in relation to the shutdown, the agreements that would be binding on their members. But second, and more important, I think, it is very important, that document. It is as important as the National Peace Accord or the Declaration of Intent at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. But we've had enough pious declarations in our country. We require the social forces in our country to stand up and say: These are the goals we have, this is the vision we have, and this is the timetable and the program of action we will take to implement that. Now, we had a historic opportunity in this country for business, for church, and for trade unions to compel political parties to accept that we need an urgent transition to democracy, that we need to act urgently to curb poverty. But we cannot act if that agreement is not going to be implemented, and the bottom line...

[Robinson, interrupting] So what is going to happen now? Can I hear from you, Mr. Parsons? Is anything going to happen? How can you and, somehow, COSATU, come together again and come to some kind of a solution, in particular, as far as the economy is concerned?

[Parsons] Well, let me say, first, that we believe that if this action goes ahead in its present form, it could be very damaging to the economy. We want to avoid that. We have issued certain guidelines to the business community. We can't act on the assumption that by some miracle we can avoid this, so we have to take certain contingency plans. I would want to make it very clear that the business community was prepared to make certain commitments, but you cannot bind people's behavior. You can only issue guidelines, you can try and reach certain agreements.

[Robinson] Are you talking about people in general, or about your own members?

[Parsons] Well, we're talking about the business community, and of course, the trade unions on the other side. What we are saying, however, is that we are not into smash-and-grab politics. We're into reconciliation and negotiation. We are...

[Robinson, interrupting] That's what I've been asking you. What are you going to do now?

[Parsons] We offered compromises. These compromises were not acceptable to COSATU, for whatever reasons. Now we have indicated that there are several options open to business between now and 3 August. They will have to communicate and negotiate with their workers at the local level. We've obviously not been able to reach agreement at the national level.

[Robinson] In disregard of COSATU? Going straight over the heads of COSATU to the people?

[Parsons] They will have to talk to their workers, both the COSATU workers and the non-COSATU workers. There are several options: no work, no pay; there are special arrangements such as the Boipatong option, which was exercised on that day. There are a number of other options which we've offered, and which have been rejected, but which we will pursue at the local level. Business wants to find an answer to this.

[Robinson] Could we hear from you, Mr. Naidoo? What are you going to do, in practice, to ensure that violence will not erupt as a result of this campaign?

[Naidoo] Well, the first point that Raymond made is that we are into smash-and-grab. Basically we're saying that big business and this government have smashed and grabbed everything, and are keeping it for themselves. From our point of view, we very much want to enter into negotiations to take up the issues that are contained in that accord to make sure...

[Robinson, interrupting] Again with SACCOLA?

[Naidoo] Again. But certainly it's not going to be in the near future. We hope that there will be a commitment from this government to reenter the negotiation process on a bona fide basis, that creates the environment within which trade unions and employers can begin the reconstruction of this economy.

[Robinson] And it cannot happen before there's movement on the side of the government? Is that what you're saying?

[Naidoo] Certainly it cannot happen, because all the processes we have started already in relation to the national economic negotiation forum, in relation to the housing forum, in relation to the education forum, are paralyzed because government is paralyzing those initiatives. And what we are saying is that a government of national unity, a democratic government, the more urgently we have it, the more urgently we can address the real issues of providing jobs, of creating wealth that benefits the majority...

[Robinson, interrupting] But in the meantime, you have committed yourself—at least in part, since you have not had an agreement—that you will do certain things. The first thing, of course, is to ensure that there will be no more violence. How can you ensure that, in terms of your own mass action?

[Naidoo] Well, we've called for disciplined and peaceful protest. We prepared, and we cooperated on the drafting of the regulations and discussions of the Goldstone Commission on demonstrations. We're prepared to abide within those guidelines, but certainly a lot rests on the way the security forces handle these protests. If one just looks at your own headlines tonight, what a senior pathologist says is that the police are out of control. So we would hope that the government would intervene to accept, as Goldstone has said, that the right to protest, the right to demonstrate, cannot be taken away from people, and that right...

[Robinson, interrupting] Has any one of your protests been refused?

[Naidoo] But that right to protest includes the right to withhold our labor. No, we're saying it hasn't, but we're saying that it is important that the security forces handle themselves with restraint, and accept that we have a legitimate right to protest.

[Parsons] Freek, if I can just come in here. I think the important point is that no one is against peaceful protest, but the red lights are flashing for the South African economy. If it is going to be used as a battleground for political ends, it's going to cause enormous damage. The outside world, the foreign investor, is watching what's happening here. If the outside world decides to wash their hands of this country, it will take years for whether it's an interim government or an ultimate government, to get this country right, and we really must be careful.

[Robinson] Thank you, Mr. Parsons. In the few seconds, the last word, please, Mr. Naidoo—just seconds.

[Naidoo] Well, I think that basically the economy has been manipulated for decades now, and it's been at the disadvantage of the brutalized majority of our country. We are saying we demand a fair chance. We want to enter into the type of negotiations that eventually have economic growth, and not benefit the small minority of our people, but is to the benefit of the majority of our people.

[Robinson] Well, thank you, Mr. Naidoo, and may I say that all ordinary South Africans like myself will hope that we'll have some kind of peace and an economy at the end of all of this. Thank you very much for your contributions tonight, both of you.

Business Group on Action Against Striking Workers
MB2707165092 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry [JCCI] has advised its 5,000 members that final written warnings and dismissals will be appropriate

actions to take against workers who observe the stayaway on 3-4 August. JCCI President Stuart Morris said in a statement that members could implement final written warnings where employees had been given clear advance notice that such disciplinary action might be taken in response to the stayaway. However, Mr. Morris said employers should express support for the principles of peace, democracy, and economic reconstruction, and he emphasized they should maintain good relationships already developed with employees and trade unions.

ANC Reacts To Business Pamphlets on Mass Action

MB2807070292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0412 GMT 28 Jul 92

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress: "Peace and Democracy Campaign"]

[Text] Thousands of pamphlets were today distributed by the Pretoria Business Liaison Forum to workers and communities in Pretoria to urge them not to heed the call by the ANC [African National Congress], SACP [South African Communist Party] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] for a general strike on the 3rd and 4th August 1992.

The forum has also send guidelines to the business community on how to handle the general strike which includes:

- The "no work no pay rule"
- restrained disciplinary action to be taken against any or all employees involved in the general strike
- warning to participants of the general strike through informal disciplinary hearings
- that companies should allow employees to apply for unpaid leave
- and to warn them of dangers of a general strike.

The business community having failed to take advantage of a historic moment with COSATU has now resorted to intimidatory and coercive measures of workers and all those forces who seek to ensure a speedy movement towards democracy and peace. In this regard, business is clearly partisan and biased towards the government and its allies.

We call on all our people, black and white to ignore these pamphlets and not allow themselves to be intimidated by those whose political objectives is the retention of white minority rule, corruption and murder.

The PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Action Council vows to continue with organisation and general mobilisation for the general strike which will include:

- 3rd and 4th August - general strike with local activities
- 5 August - regional march to Union Buildings

—6-7 August 1992 - factory occupations, pickets and sit-ins at a local level

—8 August 1992 - assessment meetings and report backs

—9 August 1992 - women and religious activities

The PWV Action Council warns business not to victimise our people during the strike. Such actions can only lead to more and concerted campaigns against business. Yet, even at this late hour, we appeal to business to join hands with our people to bring about a speedy end to minority rule, corruption and murder and to desist from harassing our people.

'Intimidation of Employees' Decried

MB2807132792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0739 GMT 28 Jul 92

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress: "ANC Press Statement on Business Threats of Dismissal"]

[Text] The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry's [JCCI] advice to its 5,000 members that written warnings and dismissals are appropriate actions to take against workers observing the August 3 and 4 stayaway flies in the face of repeated statements by business that it is concerned about unemployment and job losses.

This approach is in fact blatant intimidation of employees. It is precisely such threats by employers that reinforce the common perception that big business and the regime act as one against the struggle for peace and democracy.

The sanctimonious expression of support by JCCI for the principles of peace, democracy and economic reconstruction - as outlined in the COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] /SACCOLA [South African Consultative Committee on Labor Affairs] charter - can have no value when judged against the proposed actions and uncaring attitudes.

Furthermore, the JCCI's criticism of politicians in general for the breakdown of negotiations fails to address the central question: that the negotiations broke down because of the National Party's inability to accept democracy and its consequences.

It is our considered view that the position the JCCI has adopted regarding the stayaway that is part of the campaign for peace and democracy is intimidatory, unhelpful and short-sighted. We urge them to reconsider. Issued by: Department of Information and Publicity PO Box 61884 Marshalltown 2107 28 July, 1992

Transkei Industries Chamber Against 4 Aug Stayaway*MB2807102592 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Text] Transkei's Chamber of Industries has come out against the ANC [African National Congress] alliance's plan to embark on a one-day stayaway in Umtata and Butterworth on Tuesday. The chamber says the action could cost more than 5 million rand in Butterworth alone. A spokesman for the ANC-COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]-Communist Party alliance says a decision to call for a stayaway was taken in terms of a local initiative and forms part of the mass action campaign.

Transkei's military ruler, Major General Bantu Holomisa, has called on local authorities and the ANC to cooperate during this action to prevent damage to property and to protect and respect individual rights.

Ciskei Warns Against Interference in Services*MB2807102692 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Text] Ciskei's military government and the ANC [African National Congress] are heading for another clash. The homeland's council of state says it will not tolerate interference with public services during the national stayaway next Monday and Tuesday [3 and 4 August].

In a statement the council says Ciskei's public service has a duty to provide essential and other important services to the public. The statement says accordingly the council cannot tolerate interference with such services for political reasons. The council has also warned any public servant participating in strike activity might face disciplinary action.

Students Urged To Observe 3, 4 Aug Stayaway*MB2707165992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1508 GMT 27 Jul 92*

[Text] Johannesburg July 27 SAPA—The Congress of South African Students [COSAS] has called on pupils to boycott classes on August 3 and 4 in support of the African National Congress-led mass action campaign.

COSAS National President Moses Maseko said in Johannesburg on Monday that pupils would also be urged to partake in sit-ins and demonstrations on August 5, 6 and 7 to "register concern at the political problems facing our country".

"We believe that before being students we are members of the society and therefore all problems affecting the society also affect students.

"Our participation in solving the South African problems is of vital importance. We call on all our students to fully participate in all activities organised by the broad democratic movement," read a statement by COSAS' National Executive Committee.

Final examinations are due in two months.

Mr Maseko said this was recognised by COSAS, but they felt pupils still had time to catch up any work missed during the two-day stayaway.

Two other students' organisations have opposed the stayaway call.

Mr Maseko said COSAS had held consultations with the Pan Africanist Students Organisation [PASO] and the Azanian Students Movement [Azasm].

PASO and Azasm said students could ill afford to lose any time needed for their studies, and told COSAS they would not be intimidated into boycotting classes.

Mr Maseko insisted COSAS recognised the two organisations' right to ignore the call for a boycott, and stressed there would be no intimidation.

One teachers organisation, the SA Democratic Teachers' Union, has called on its members to observe the stayaway.

The union said in a statement teachers were committed to making up for any time lost during the boycott.

Call Criticized*MB2807132492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1126 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Text] Pretoria July 28 SAPA—The Azanian Students Convention [Azasco] has called on pupils and teachers not to support the mass action campaign scheduled to start next week, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Azasco's national publicity secretary, Mr Mark Mfikoe, said whilst his organisation believed that mass action was a legitimate weapon of the struggle, Azasco would not tolerate a situation where the "weapon" was being abused.

He criticised the Congress of South African Students' (COSAS) call that students should boycott classes in support of the campaign.

Students and teachers neglecting their responsibility in the education field, would "rudely and painfully" be reminded of their neglect in the coming matric examinations, Mr Mfikoe said.

Conservative Party Delegation Meets With Vance*MB2807112092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0955 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg July 28 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] on Tuesday told UN special envoy Cyrus

Vance that it perceived Resolution 765 as prejudiced in favour of a unitary South Africa, and against self-determination.

"We told him we believe Resolution 765 is prejudiced in favour of an united South Africa and favours a certain type of democracy," said CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 765 contains Mr Vance's brief for his visit to South Africa.

The alleged prejudice of the document meant it was favouring some parties, was contrary to the CP belief in the self-determination of peoples and also went against the UN views on this issue, said Dr Treurnicht.

Speaking to reporters after the CP delegation's meeting with Mr Vance in Johannesburg, he said he believed they had received a sympathetic reception.

"He (Mr Vance) listened carefully.

"We assured them we are in step with modern political developments, and UN (views on) self-determination of peoples," he said with an obvious reference to the break-up of Eastern Europe.

Dr Treurnicht said the CP did not question the UN interest in South Africa, but the extent of this interest.

"Where does it stop?

"That the UN should become involved in law and order—we question that," he said.

Prescription would also be "most unwise".

By meeting Mr Vance, the CP had shown it did not reject international monitoring out of hand, however. "We believe we have a genuine case and this is being confirmed by developments elsewhere in the world."

COSATU Invites Vance To Monitor Protests

*MB2807133092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1236 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Text] Johannesburg July 28 SAPA—COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] has invited United Nations envoy Cyrus Vance to monitor its planned national strike and protest meetings next week in a measure which it says will contribute to peace during this period. The country's largest trade union federation called on Mr Vance to monitor all parties, and also the security forces, during the mass action.

In a statement presented to the UN envoy in Johannesburg on Tuesday [28 July], the Congress of South African Trade Unions said the impasse in South Africa's political process was caused principally by the government's unwillingness to commit itself to majority rule. The government was refusing to recognise universal norms of democracy.

Government inaction in the face of political violence and the total inability of the security forces and the judicial system to curb the bloodshed had created the

perception that the government was pursuing a double agenda, COSATU alleged. "This perception gains further credence against the background of vigorous efforts by government to act unilaterally with regard to the restructuring of the economy."

COSATU said negotiations could only progress if they focussed on establishing majority rule quickly. A time frame of between six and nine months, in this regard, has been endorsed by the union.

ANC Urged To Exercise 'Responsibilities of Power'

*MB2707171592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1608 GMT 27 Jul 92*

[Text] Johannesburg July 27 SAPA—The African National Congress' [ANC] mass action has led to a breakdown of essential health services in the Vaal Triangle townships of Sebokeng, Sharpeville, Boipatong and Bophelong, says Democratic Party [DP] spokesman Douglas Gibson.

In a statement on Monday he said the ANC leadership should ask itself which was more important—their political agenda or the health and perhaps the lives of ordinary people?

"Radical elements are sabotaging the sewerage systems, maintenance people are being intimidated, health personnel are being prevented from undertaking essential immunisation, and ambulances are being denied entry to townships.

"The ANC will have to learn the responsibilities of power—power can be abused and political mass action, which harms the people instead of helping them, is surely an abuse of power."

The DP appealed to the ANC leadership "to restrain some of the hotheads in that organisation".

PAC Denies Knowledge of New APLA Commander

*MB2707175592 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 27 Jul 92*

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] says it doesn't know a man claiming to be the newly appointed commander of its liberation army, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army]. A man calling himself Karl Zimbiri telephoned the SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION last night saying his students were responsible for the killing of policemen around the country. PAC spokesperson Waters Toboti says his organization's headquarters in Johannesburg doesn't know a Karl Zimbiri, but could neither deny nor confirm that the PAC armed wing APLA was responsible for the deaths of policemen.

[Begin Toboti recording] So, we can't know what the commanders of APLA are doing. We are not represented in their high command structure. [end recording]

Police Commissioner Comments

*MB2707175692 Johannesburg SABA in English
1737 GMT 27 Jul 92*

[Text] Pretoria July 27 SABA—Individuals or organisations threatening or harming policemen will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, commissioner of the South African Police, General Johan van der Merwe said on Monday [27 July]. Reacting in a statement to a claim supposedly made by "the national commander of the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] in South Africa", a Karl Zimbiri, Gen van der Merwe said the police had no evidence APLA had been responsible for the deaths of several policemen. "But an intensive investigation into the murder of each and every policeman is taking place. Everything possible will be done to bring the criminals to book, irrespective of their political affiliations. [no end quotation marks as received] "I want to warn those individuals and organisations concerned to refrain from making such threats (against policemen). Members of the SA Police will defend themselves, and those who encourage or attempt to carry out such attacks will have to bear the consequences of their actions," Gen van der Merwe said.

Further on Reaction to Detention Deaths Revelation

President's Office Denies Delay

*MB2807133192 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Text] The Office of the State President says the deaths of people while in police custody is receiving urgent government attention on a coordinated basis. In a statement released in Pretoria, a spokesman for the State President's Office said that a comprehensive report would emanate from the investigation. He said inferences that the Office of the State President was delaying the investigation were untrue.

ANC Criticizes SABC

*MB2807073692 Johannesburg SABA in English
0047 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[SABA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress: "African National Congress Media Statement on the Attempt by the SABC To Whitewash Deaths of People in Police Custody"]

[Text] Tonight in its Agenda programme the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] showed its worst face. With hand-wringing subservience it staged a totally one-sided attempt to whitewash the police.

The head of the police's Public Relations Department, Colonel Mostert, and Witwatersrand Attorney-General Claus von Lieres und Wilkau were given 15 minutes to defend the indefensible.

This was done without allowing any of the human rights organisations such as Lawyers for Human Rights and the Human Rights Commission, who over the years have raised serious concerns about police brutality and deaths in detention, to challenge their outrageous statements.

It is horrific that approximately one person a week dies in detention, that it takes an independent pathologist to bring it to the public attention is a reflection of the lack of accountability within the police who are clearly operating above the law.

Over the years a subservient SABC kept away from the public information indicating that the police force was becoming more brutal and out of control. Because they failed in their task as public watchdogs, they must carry part of the blame for a situation where many policemen and policewomen believe they are not accountable to anyone and are above the law.

Tonight, once again, the SABC showed no sense of public responsibility or social conscience, because they did not ask the important question that should have been asked. We want to pose the following questions to the SAP [South African Police].

1: In terms of proper police procedures an investigation must be conducted into every death in police custody. - Were these investigations conducted? - Where are these reports? We demand to know how these investigations are done, and that each of the reports be made public immediately.

The revelations by Dr Gluckman, and the fact that the reports of the police investigations have not yet been made public, confirms the findings of the Waddington report about the lack of accountability of the SAP.

2: Colonel Mostert kept on referring to "false allegations in order to cast suspicion on the police". Clarence Keyter did not bother to ask him if he was calling into question the integrity of Dr Gluckman who, after much anguish had to speak out because, in his own words, "tragic case after tragic case goes on and on".

We call on all the people of South Africa to say to the SAP enough is enough. We will not allow these killings to continue.

To the SABC we say: "You have failed the people of South Africa once again."

It is clear that the SABC as it is currently structured cannot fulfill its public duty. We demand a restructured SABC under an independent board of control immediately. Issued by: The Department of Information and Publicity.

P.O. Box 61884, Marshalltown 2107, Johannesburg. July 27 1992

PAC President Comments

*MB2707165192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1531 GMT 27 Jul 92*

[Text] Johannesburg July 27 SAPA—State violence, as alleged by pathologist Dr Jonathan Gluckman in his statement on the murder of detainees by police, is fuelling a deep hatred and distrust of the security forces, according to the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC]. Spokesman Benny Alexander said apartheid had caused the country's violence. "The foot soldiers of apartheid are going to feel the heat as desperation of the oppressed increases." PAC President Clarence Makwetu is on August 1 scheduled to unveil a memorial in Mamelodi, outside Pretoria, listing those who have allegedly died in police custody. Mr Alexander said the PAC would be contacting United Nations envoy Cyrus Vance to repeat its call for a UN commission of inquiry into the violence.

IFP Wants Independent Inquiry

*MB2807132692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1106 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Text] Durban July 28 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has called for an independent judicial inquiry into claims by senior forensics pathologist Dr Jonathan Gluckman that police detainees were murdered while in custody.

In a statement released on Tuesday in Durban, IFP spokesman Mr Ed Tillet said the party "rejected an internal police probe into the matter because of suspicion that this would amount to a police cover-up or manipulation by the state".

"Only a judicial commission has the necessary credentials—the expertise, impartiality and credibility—to investigate these disturbing revelations".

The IFP reaction followed allegations by Dr Gluckman, published at the weekend, that he firmly believed the majority of the 200 police detainees on whom he had performed postmortems had been killed by "lower level" policemen.

"I want to make it clear that I have no quarrel with President (F. W.) de Klerk, the government as such or even senior police officers and non-commissioned officers," Dr Gluckman said.

He decided to reveal his suspicions when no action was taken despite his contacting the state president, the commissioner of police, and the minister of law and order.

Mr Tillet said law and order minister Mr Hernus Kriel "surely needs no reminding that the reputation of the police force is at stake and that effective law enforcement is dependent on a credible, community-friendly police force".

He also expressed concern at the state's "tardy response to the deaths-in-detention claims".

While Mr Kriel had voiced concern at the allegations, "nothing he nor his colleagues had done reflected any urgency".

Defense Force Chief Interviewed on Budget, Plans

*MB2807102892 Pretoria PARATUS in English
Jul 92 pp 18, 19*

[Interview with General A. J. Liebenberg, chief of the South African Defense Force, by unidentified reporter; place and date not given]

[Text] QUESTION: You are entering the second half of your three-year term as Chief of SA Defence Force [SADF]. How has it been?

ANSWER: It has been one of the most difficult periods in the history of the South African Defence Force and definitely the most difficult since the Second World War. We had to deal with inter alia, the after effects of the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] bombshell, drastic cuts to the Defence Budget and also a vicious propaganda onslaught. Unfortunately, it does not look as if things will become easier in the foreseeable future.

QUESTION: You and the Minister of Defence have referred more than once to an "orchestrated propaganda campaign". Do you really believe that it is orchestrated?

ANSWER: Yes, it is obvious that there is an orchestrated campaign against the Defence Force. The SA Defence Force is the one organisation that can prevent the destabilisation of South Africa. The Defence Force stands, as it were, between anarchy and stability. And it is for this very reason that the campaign is being conducted with the willful or unwitting assistance of sectors of the media.

And I want to appeal to all members of the Defence Force not to play into the hands of the enemies of the Defence Force. We as members of the Defence Force have our tasks clearly laid out:

We have to guarantee the sovereignty of the Republic of South Africa which implies that we have to defend the Republic against external aggression. We have to keep to our tasks and not get involved in tasks or actions which are really the responsibility of other departments.

We must also realise that everyone of us in a Public Relations Officer for the Defence Force. Our behaviour, our appearance and the way we deal with the public all have a bearing on the total image the public have of the Defence Force. We must also be careful to prevent the leaking of classified documents to the press which, when quoted out of context, can create a completely distorted impression of what the Defence Force is doing.

QUESTION: Much has been made in the newspapers of money being wasted in the building of the new Air Force Headquarters. What are the facts?

ANSWER: It is obvious that certain members of the media and also certain politicians only hear and read what they want to hear or read.

After the bomb blast in front of the current Air Force Headquarters in Church Street in 1983, the public and also members of the Government—demanded that all military headquarters be moved out of the centre of Pretoria. They felt to move out of the centre of the city. [as published]

After the sites had been identified, the buildings had to be designed and the funds placed on budget. This delayed matters for a while.

By the time peace was established and it became clear that there would be no further immediate threats, it was too late to cancel the building operations at Air Force Headquarters. It would have cost us more in penalties to cancel the building than to complete it.

We could, though, cancel the new Defence Headquarters which would also have been built in the vicinity of Air Force Headquarters.

This brings me to another point. I am responsible for the operational readiness of the Defence Force which implies that I must see to it that Defence Force is at all times ready to meet any threat against the Republic of South Africa no matter from where it comes. I therefore have to order regular exercises which someone will no doubt consider to be a waste of money. But they must remember that an untrained and ineffective Defence Force is a useless Defence Force.

QUESTION: You have referred to cuts in the Defence budget. Are you expecting more cuts?

ANSWER: I do not expect such savage cuts as the one we had to absorb in the past. Now that South Africa is in a post-war situation, we must realise that Defence does not have the priority that it had say ten years ago. There are other, more pressing needs for the available funds and we realise it.

At the same time the State President and the Cabinet also realise that we do have to have an efficient Defence Force and this is definitely borne in mind when the final allocation of funds is made.

QUESTION: Although you have explained the situation regarding the Defence Force and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing] several times in speeches and interviews, there still seems to be uncertainty about this matter. Could you again explain your policy on this matter?

ANSWER: We have a highly trained and effective Defence Force, one which has commanded the respect of friend and foe on different battlefields all over the world

during the past 80 years. I am not prepared to lower our standards and through that our efficiency. We are therefore not prepared to amalgamate with less efficient—and in some cases completely inefficient—forces. Our policy is to allow anyone who can meet our standards to join the Defence Force, irrespective of colour, race or creed. So to answer your question directly, we are willing to accept individual members of Umkhonto we Sizwe into the Defence Force, but not the entire force. And the same applies to the Defence forces of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei] states.

QUESTION: During the Defence budget debate there was a reference to a type of service battalion for former soldiers. Could you expand on this?

ANSWER: As has been stated on numerous occasions, there can only be one Defence Force in the new South Africa.

It stands to reason that whether we amalgamate the military forces in South Africa or absorb individual members, a few thousand soldiers will be unemployed, bearing in mind that the Defence Force is also going through a process of rationalisation. I thought therefore that instead of allowing all the training that has gone into these men to go waste, why not harness it into an organisation which could be of benefit to the country.

I had something in mind that would be a cross between a Service Battalion and a Construction Regiment and which could assist with the building of roads, schools and hospitals in South Africa. I must stress that this is still in concept form and must be developed further.

QUESTION: Flowing from the vision of a peaceful Southern Africa, do you foresee closer co-operation between the military forces in the region?

ANSWER: It is a very interesting possibility which, to my mind, flows naturally from the current diplomatic initiatives of the Government. We already have some kind of diplomatic relationship with ten of the Southern African states and closer military cooperation among these states is a definite possibility.

We have the expertise to assist these states as we have been doing in Angola where we successfully trained their soldiers in the locating and lifting of landmines. Similar assistance could be given to Mozambique once the fighting has stopped.

QUESTION: We have been talking about budget cuts and the rationalisation of the Defence Force. There is a school of thought that believes that the SA Navy has not been getting its rightful share of the Defence budget. Could you comment on this?

ANSWER: I am aware of that feeling. You must, however, realise that the Defence budget is not limitless. We get an amount of money which we have to allocate according to priorities. Up to now the landward battle has been a definite priority with the bulk of the budget going to the Army and the Air Force.

At the moment we are involved in efforts to stabilise the country and to re-establish law and order. Again the responsibility rests on the Army and the Air Force and to a lesser extent on the Medical Service. The Navy's contribution is of necessity low.

Our current operations are more manpower intensive than equipment intensive, whereas the Navy's present needs are exactly the opposite, namely more equipment intensive than manpower intensive.

But we will have to reevaluate the priorities in the near future. In the past our main threat lay to the north of our borders and it was clear that the Army and the Air Force would mainly be involved in combating this threat. However, now there is no foreseeable threat from the north. One must now look at a more balanced force capable of meeting a threat from anywhere, including from the sea. I have already indicated to the Defence Command Council that this will be one of our next tasks.

Government Considers Proposals To Cut Spending

MB2707142692 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 27 Jul 92 p 1

[Report by Billy Paddock: "Keys Moots Harsh Cuts in Govt Spending"]

[Text] Government is considering plans to severely cut government spending in the face of reduced revenue hampering efforts to balance the Budget.

Finance Minister Derek Keys presented various programmes to bring down spending to the Cabinet "bosberaad" [conference in the bush] which ended on Friday [24 July].

It is known that a central thrust of Keys's strategy is to reduce expenditure. President F.W. de Klerk has also committed himself to drastic measures to rehabilitate the economy.

Yesterday Keys said the economy was a high priority at the bosberaad, "and various programmes are in preparation to give effect to government initiatives in a variety of directions."

It is known that Keys has been wrestling with various ways of cutting spending while remaining sensitive to the needs of the various departments.

But the latest Finance Department Review has injected a new sense of urgency into the process.

Revenue for the first quarter was below the targeted level but government expenditure for the June quarter was well up—19 percent above the total spent in the first quarter of 1991-2, and higher than the 16.5 percent it was budgeted to grow by.

Keys refused to discuss details of his proposals to the Cabinet "as it would be premature to do so at this stage."

It is understood that one of the key areas for cuts in government spending would be a reduction in the number of white collar public servants.

Despite repeated government assurances, the public service bureaucracy has continued to burgeon, outstripping the private sector growth rate.

However, trimming jobs in this sector could become an explosive political issue. Cabinet would have to tread very carefully in negotiating such a path.

Keys would not be drawn on speculation from other sources that his proposals include a 20 percent cut in the budgets of government departments and a drastic austerity programme before next year's Budget.

28 Jul Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB2807140692

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Editorial Questions Extent of Police Censure—"It seems that the police can do no right," begins the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 27 July. "If it is not overseas crime experts on the Goldstone Commission censuring them for their handling of the Boipatong massacre inquiry it is a pathologist accusing them of torturing and killing prisoners." "We have no doubt that there are serious shortcomings in the SAP [South African Police] just as there are shortcomings in the LA police and even the British police. But whether the SAP deserves to be damned by the Waddington report to the extent it has been is another matter."

THE STAR

Belated State Reaction to Alleged Police Cell Deaths—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 28 July in a page 18 editorial says there "can be no doubting" the "first-hand knowledge and the integrity" of top South African pathologist, Dr. Jonathan Gluckman's, revelations of deaths of people in police custody. "In the face of so explicit an allegation, Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel could do no less than promise an investigation." "We pray that belated government reaction will not translate now into the usual pattern of self-justification and foot-dragging. But we are not sanguine."

BUSINESS DAY

Government 'Bravely' Confronts Public Finances—"That the Cabinet is drawing up plans to cut back the swelling Budget deficit is not only the responsible thing to do; it is, in itself, a mark of the National Party's dismissal of the prospect of assuming an opposition mantle after nonracial elections," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 July. "The De Klerk government has, by its readiness to tackle budgetary imbalances so close to handing over power,

every intention of winning it back again. However, the practicalities of pulling together a coalition to win a nonracial poll are dwarfed by those of hauling the Budget deficit back on the rails. Government is bravely confronting the deterioration in public finances, but it is dealing with a hydra." However, a solution may be to "co-opt the spoilers. Those about to share power have an interest in preserving a viable economy, even if it must be spelt out to them."

SOWETAN

Challenge to ANC To Keep Mass Action Nonviolent—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 July in a page 8 editorial says that "while the mass action campaign is a test of strength between the ANC [African National Congress] and the National Party, it is also a test of the movement. The challenge is to keep protest action and stayaways non-violence—even in the face of provocation—and respect the rights of those who hold different views. Whatever the outcome of the campaign, it will only be successful if the ANC and its allies emerge as organisations who have displayed their commitment to peace and democracy."

Call To Bar Children From Mass Action—A second editorial on the same page believes the ANC, Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, and South African Communist Party, SACP, alliance "could earn themselves immeasurable respect if they barred students from taking part in the mass action campaign." "Keeping children away from school does not lead to change, it leads to continued mental enslavement. We therefore expect our organisations to encourage children to return to school this morning, and to start learning."

CAPE TIMES

Police 'No Longer Able To Cope'—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 24 July in a page 6 editorial says the Waddington report and the Goldstone Commission have drawn attention to "grave shortcomings in standards of policing in South Africa." "It is fair to conclude that the SAP—hardly through much fault of its own—is no longer able to cope. What is needed is a new sense of mission and greatly increased resources for manning, training, motivating, rewarding and equipping the SAP to serve and protect the people—all the people—of post-apartheid South Africa."

SOUTH

Government Playing 'Political Games'—The page 8 editorial in Cape Town SOUTH in English for 18-22 July urges President de Klerk to "stop playing political games with this country." The government "sunk Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II by finding fault with the ANC's generous offer of 70 percent on constitution-making." "Barely two months later, the government suddenly—and without any explanation—agreed to these exact points. The reason isn't hard to spot. The change came only once the ANC, having returned to its supporters empty-handed from

Codesa, went back to its 75 percent demand." "With people still dying, with crises mounting in almost every sector of society, and with the economy heading into irreversible free-fall, the Nats play on with their political fiddle."

RAPPORT

Mass Action Alliance 'Trump Card'—Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 26 July in a page 20 editorial notes that the ANC/COSATU/SACP alliance will play its mass action "trump card." This economic "war" the alliance has declared against the government will "hurt both sides." "As long as the government stands firm with all moderate South Africans, it will not be the one to lose. The line has to be drawn somewhere. And the time to draw that line is now." "The ANC is playing its card at a time when its shouts of murder are no longer being greeted with appropriate indignation by the international community. Just this week U. S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Herman Cohen said the ANC leadership must make it clear that the views of some of its supporters and alliance partners that the government can be forced out through mass action, is unacceptable." "Even Archbishop Desmond Tutu has voiced his fear about the violence such mass action can set in motion."

DIE BURGER

ANC Comrades Make Townships Ungovernable—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 23 July says in a page 18 editorial: "In black residential areas in the Vaal triangle residents are sitting with the rotten fruit of the 'struggle.' Conditions have become so unhygienic that officials expect an outbreak of plague. This shocking state is the result of the 'comrades'—and thus ANC and the Communists—strategy to make the areas ungovernable," says the paper. "Garbage is piling up, thousands of liters of water spew from burst pipes day and night, and blocked sewage systems soil the surrounding areas. Thousands of blacks find themselves, as it were, in one giant pigsty. They are the prisoners of radicals who want to make these areas out of bounds, as was the case in the second half of the last decade." "This strategy must inevitably backfire against the ANC. It multiplies the suffering of innocent people but will not bring the government down. Eventually the ANC will have to take the blame." "Many people, both here and abroad, will view these actions of the 'comrades' as confirmation that South Africa under an ANC government will become just one more poverty-stricken African country where order, norms, and standards have no place."

Only Pariahs Support ANC—A second editorial on the same page states: "Mr. Nelson Mandela's hearty welcome in Iran this week confirms a development which began back in 1990, but which is only now really becoming clear. That is the fact that internationally, the ANC is supported by virtually only the pariahs of this world. After his release, Mr. Mandela undertook a whole series of visits overseas. His early receptions there were ecstatic. But very rapidly the outside world began to distinguish between Mandela, the symbol of injustice, and Mandela, the leader of a political

group." "The climax of this process was the cool reception he was given at the UN Security Council last week. His hysterical tirade was answered with an implicit directive to return to the negotiation table." "As Mr. Mandela and his organization's international isolation has grown, he has increasingly fallen back on practically his only real

remaining friends—President Fidel Castro of Cuba, Colonel Mu'ammarr al Qadhdhafi of Libya, and Yasir 'Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Now he has acquired another friend, President Rafsanjani of the fundamentalist Iran." "His public association with such people is only spurring on his further isolation."

Angola

Russian Foreign Ministry Official Arrives

MB2707160492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
 in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Grigoriy Karasin, head of the African Directorate in the Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry, has said in Luanda that in many ways the peace and democratization process in Angola goes beyond our country's borders. Speaking to Radio Nacional de Angola shortly after his arrival at the 4 February International Airport, Grigoriy Karasin underlined the importance of Angola's peace process and the interest it has attracted internationally:

[Begin Karasin recording in Russian fading into Portuguese translation] After so many years of war, the ongoing peace process aimed at bringing about democratic changes has been at the center of international attention. We believe in a positive outcome of that process, but it depends on the creation of a new political and psychological situation in southern Africa and in Africa in general. In view of that, great attention is being given to the evolution of the situation in your country. [end recording]

Grigoriy Karasin said that Russia will continue to play an active role in the Angolan peace process.

[Begin Karasin recording in Russian fading into Portuguese translation] The new democratic Russia intends to play an active role in search for peaceful solutions to any disputes likely to arise and in the development of sound bilateral cooperation. We are well aware of the importance of bilateral cooperation. In the future, our policy on Africa will take into consideration the positive experience of the past and the new situation. We will first and foremost take into account the state interests of Russia and our partners. Those relations will be based on common sense and will be free of the rigid ideological principles that characterized our relations in the recent past. [end recording]

In addition to attending meetings aimed at assessing the evolution of the Angolan peace process during his four-day visit, Grigoriy Karasin will also meet Angolan officials. Herman Cohen and Durao Barroso will also attend those meetings scheduled for 30 and 31 July.

CCPM Notes Problems With Voter Registration

MB2707200792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
 in Portuguese 1900 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] The Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] today toured two provinces. A delegation went to Cuanza Norte Province where it had working sessions with local government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] representatives. UNITA General Gato and government representative General Pedro Neto chaired the four-hour meeting. The meeting's spokesman has the details:

[Begin Gato recording] Well, we reviewed every aspect of the peace process—namely, the confinement and demobilization of troops, the neutrality of the police force, the extension of state administration, and the general problems being experienced by the peace process. We also dealt with the registration of voters. [end recording]

The other CCPM delegation went to Uige Province. Antonio Monteiro, Portugal's representative at the CCPM, told our correspondent that things are running smoothly in that province, despite some misinterpretations. He acknowledged that there are (?problems) in almost every corner of the country, but that that is normal during an election campaign. Monteiro said that the two signatories to the peace accords enjoy a good relationship in Uige Province. He noted, however, that there is a lack of communication between the central structures and the grass roots.

Antonio Monteiro said that the registration of voters is facing major difficulties as seen in the lack of logistical and transportation facilities. He acknowledged the efforts and the goodwill of the registration teams. Ambassador Monteiro suggested that the registration of voters in Uige Province be extended because the campaign began on 2 July.

The CCPM delegation which visited Uige Province included Lieutenant General Fiel da Conceicao Cristovao Gato, government Major General Patonio, General (Benguela), Lieutenant Colonel Garces, and UNITA official Norberto do Santos.

* Official on Coming Elections, Portuguese Banks

92AF0967C Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS
 in Portuguese 26 Jun 92 p 6

[Interview with Aldemiro da Conceicao, government spokesman and deputy minister for information, by Jose Antonio Santos in Lisbon on 25 June 1992: "Angola Wants To Pay Debt to Portuguese Exporters by September"]

[Text] The Government of Angola is negotiating the payment of the short-term debt, amounting to \$200 million, owed to the Portuguese exporters.

Negotiations have been concluded between the Bank of Angola and three Portuguese banks—the BESCL [Savings and Loan and Commercial Bank of Lisbon], the BTA [Totta & Acores Bank] and the BBI [Borges & Irmaos Bank]—to liquidate the debt with petroleum. This was revealed to DIARIO DE NOTICIAS yesterday in Lisbon by Aldemiro Vaz da Conceicao, spokesman for the Angolan Government and deputy minister for information. In an interview with this newspaper, Aldemiro da Conceicao also announced that his country would soon come to be called simply the Republic of Angola.

[Santos] What is Portugal's place in the Angolan reconstruction process?

[Conceicao] Regardless of the results of the elections, Portugal will necessarily play a prominent role. Portugal

could be useful to Angola not only in the field of education but also in that of health and of civil construction, in which the Portuguese companies are leaders at this time. The first foreign banking institutions that will be installed in Angola are also Portuguese.

[Santos] Which banks are they?

[Conceicao] In August, the Development Bank, the Portuguese Bank of the Atlantic [BPA] and the BTA will open branches in Luanda. Moreover, the BPA and the BESCL intend to take positions or associate with Angolan banks, namely, the Bank of Commerce and Industry and the Savings and Credit Bank, with which negotiations are in progress.

[Santos] Does the Government of Angola have some incentives to offer for the cooperation of the Portuguese, namely with regard to payments?

[Conceicao] At this time, the state debt is consolidated, by virtue of an agreement between the central banks of both countries that will permit the payments to be made in the form of petroleum shipments. In addition, the National Bank of Angola is renegotiating the short-term debt to the exporters, which amounts to about \$200 million, with some Portuguese banks, namely, the BESCL, the BTA and the BBI. The Government of Angola feels this debt could be paid off with shipments of petroleum and could even be liquidated before the elections in September.

[Santos] Is the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] disposed to form postelection alliances?

[Conceicao] This depends on the election results, but certainly the MPLA will seek to carry out a policy of national harmony, in which those who are defeated in the elections will not feel threatened.

[Santos] Would it accept alliances with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]?

[Conceicao] I have never heard any statements in this regard.

[Santos] And with the FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola]?

[Conceicao] With the FNLA, possibly. The FNLA today has a different posture from the one it had in 1975. It is a party that is making an effort to democratize itself.

[Santos] Is there a possibility that UNITA members could be included in an MPLA government?

[Conceicao] They could be included as individuals, if they are recognized as capable, but never as a party.

[Santos] And if UNITA wins the elections?

[Conceicao] If that happened, it would be catastrophic for Angola.

[Santos] How is that?

[Conceicao] UNITA would certainly put in practice a revanchist policy, one of persecution and intimidation—as, incidentally, it has already been doing—and of discrimination against all those who held positions of responsibility in the administrative apparatus and who are identified with the MPLA and it would practice a policy of tribal discrimination and hegemony.

[Santos] Why do you say that UNITA has been creating a climate of intimidation and repression?

[Conceicao] In rural areas there are frequent killings and beatings by UNITA members. For example, there were the recent assassinations of two tribal chiefs in Huambo province and one in Malanje, because they were close to the MPLA. There is evidence that they were murdered by UNITA members.

[Santos] Is the picture really so black if UNITA wins the elections?

[Conceicao] UNITA does not present a civilized, tolerant and considerate posture. We are convinced that if UNITA won the elections, about 60,000 Angolans, particularly cadres, civil servants and young people, would immediately move to Portugal.

[Santos] Could the foreign support to the Angolan political forces hamper the electoral process in some way?

[Conceicao] We think so. Incidentally, our electoral law already prohibits political parties from benefiting from financial support from the government or governmental organizations. The United States has granted so-called humanitarian support to UNITA. We feel that UNITA's arrogance derives from the fact that its leaders feel they have the full support of the United States.

[Santos] How do you view the role of South Africa in this whole process?

[Conceicao] South Africa has ostensibly ceased its support to UNITA. However, some disturbing reports have reached us, namely, that South African special forces are training UNITA forces in intimidation tactics. A denunciation by a South African intelligence officer revealed the existence of a plan mounted by South African "hawks," known as "Operation AGRI." It is a program in three phases. The first phase was carried out in Namibia, to prevent the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] from coming to power with a two-thirds majority. The second had to do with Angola, through covert support to Jonas Savimbi to facilitate his victory in the elections. UNITA currently benefits from the use of two Safair [South African Airlines] cargo planes. The third phase has to do with the transition process in South Africa. Some people feel that South Africa's transition to democracy has been affected by this operation. There are circles in South Africa that wish to return to the past and are seeking to reverse this democratization process. This operation, for example, is the responsibility of "Kati" Lienenberg, the present chief of the Defense Forces.

[Santos] But how is it possible, at this time of rapprochement between Pretoria and Luanda?

[Conceicao] The Angolan Government does not rule out the possibility that this operation is in progress, particularly because of the evidence that UNITA has Safair planes at its disposal. In addition, we know that a former South African diplomat, Sean Cleary, has been coordinating activities to advise UNITA.

[Santos] How can the elections be manipulated if the electoral process is to be monitored by the United Nations?

[Conceicao] This does not rule out manipulation. It can limit it, but it cannot prevent it. Incidentally, today it is already admitted that the elections were manipulated in Namibia. South Africa spent 100 million rands there.

[Santos] Partisan political activity in Angola is not limited to the MPLA and UNITA. How are things at the level of the Multiparty Conference?

[Conceicao] At this time the government has scheduled the second multiparty meeting for the end of this month, to analyze the adjustments to be introduced in the Constitution. It will be a partial revision of the Constitution that is intended to define the future political regime in Angola, to clarify the role of the principal organs of sovereignty and to broaden the democratic character of the Angolan state.

[Santos] What type of regime do you think will prevail in Angola?

[Conceicao] A semipresidentialist regime between the Portuguese and French models, but one in which, clearly, the president of the Republic will not have executive functions.

[Santos] What is the advantage of proceeding with constitutional amendments now, when the next Legislative Assembly will have constituent powers?

[Conceicao] Precisely to avoid any vacuum immediately after the elections. For this reason, it is necessary to reach an agreement on principle with all the parties regarding the amendments to be made, since the new constitution will entail a complex and lengthy process. The present revision will be, so to speak, a matrix that will permit a democratic way of life in the postelection period. We are going to make adjustments in the area of the fundamental rights of citizens and the political regime, to clarify the status of the president of the republic and to set down in detail the designation and constitution of the government. Certainly this constitutional amendment will also result in a change in the designation of the country, which will simply be called the Republic of Angola.

Mozambique

Ex-Renamo Leader To Negotiate Troops' Integration

MB2807114792 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] The former second in command of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], Gimo Phiri, is in Maputo to negotiate the integration of forces loyal to him into the future unified Mozambican army.

Mr. Phiri who now heads the opposition group the Mozambique Democratic Union, Udemo, told Maputo independent daily news sheet MEDIAFAX that he has more than 2,000 armed men operating mainly in the central province of Zambezia. He claimed that currently this force is on the defensive and is waiting for the outcome of the Rome peace talks between the Mozambican Government and Renamo. He strongly denied reports that he had met with Defense Minister Alberto Chipande in 1990 and Mr. Chipande had promised him the governorship of Zambezia Province if he cooperated with the government.

Gimo Phiri left Mozambique a year after the country won independence in 1975 and formed the Mozambique Revolutionary Party in Malawi. This group carried out armed raids from the neighboring Malawi into Zambezia under the name of Africa Livre [Free] and in 1982 merged with Renamo. In 1986 Gimo Phiri split with Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama. He told MEDIAFAX this was because he did not agree with Renamo's strategy of destroying the country's infrastructure.

Zambia

Japan Reportedly Withholding Aid Due to Corruption

MB2707170192 London BBC World Service
in English 1515 GMT 27 Jul 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The ongoing corruption controversy in the top ranks of Zambia's ruling MMD [Movement for Multi-party Democracy] party is starting to have an effect on the international donor community. President Chiluba says he intends to publish the results of recent official investigations into corruption, but two ministers have resigned this month accusing him of failing to take action. A splinter group was formed within the party last week by members who are unhappy with the way things are going. Now, one of Zambia's main aid donors is reported to be withholding aid until things are cleared up. From Lusaka, Rob Nakai faxed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to the latest reports in the local press, Japan, one of Zambia's major aid donors, has withheld a U.S. \$27 million aid grant until investigations into alleged financial malpractices, involving some ministers in the Chiluba cabinet, have been conducted. The report of the Japanese action appeared in the London-based magazine AFRICA

ANALYSIS and was consequently picked up by the local press. AFRICA ANALYSIS quoted the Japanese secretary of economic affairs at the embassy in Lusaka, Mr. (Kohei Obara), as saying that the funds will only be released after investigations have been conducted. The report claims that the government did not follow the established procedure of selecting candidates for receiving those grants through the Bank of Zambia.

However, Deputy Finance Minister Derrick Chitala said the Zambian Government has received no official report from the Japanese. Mr. Chitala said that if the funds were withheld because of corruption charges leveled against the government, it will be unfair and an interference into the internal affairs of Zambia. [end recording]

Japanese Envoy Denies Report

MB2707190492 Lusaka Zambia National
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1800 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] The Japanese Government has reaffirmed its willingness to support the Zambian Government in its efforts to restructure the economy and alleviate the suffering of the Zambian people. A statement released by the Japanese Embassy in Lusaka today says the Japanese Government will continue to assist the Zambian Government and to honor all its pledges to the Zambian people. The statement, which was released by the second secretary at the Japanese Embassy, Mr. (Kohei Obara), was refuting a report published in a London news magazine entitled AFRICA ANALYSIS, which claims that Japan is to withhold a substantial amount of grant aid to Zambia in view of allegations of financial malpractices leveled against cabinet ministers. The statement says the Japanese Embassy in Zambia has never contacted by the publishers of the article and that there is no substance contained in the article.

Zimbabwe

Opposition Said Showing 'Signs of Disunity'

MB2707152892 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 27 Jul 92

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] Indications are that the new opposition alliance to Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] party could disintegrate even before taking off. Last week a number of opposition parties met in Harare under the chairmanship of former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith. Within hours after the meeting, however, there were already signs of disunity within the ranks of the new opposition grouping.

Zimbabwe's Unity Movement [ZUM] leader Edgar Tekere has stated publicly that he would have nothing to

do with Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, who recently returned to the country after years of self-imposed exile. Trevor Grundy reports:

[Grundy] Only a few years ago the very idea of Ian Smith returning to play a political role would have been met with cries from editorial writers, possibly street demonstrations. The government's response to the formation of a new opposition group involving the white-led Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, the ZANU-Ndonga Party, ZUM, and the UANC [United African National Council] has met with a pretty low-key response.

Foreign Minister Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira has described the people who met at Ian Smith's house on Wednesday [22 July] night as a bunch of disgruntled [word indistinct]. He said they were racists and renegades who did not add up to anything. Dr. Shamuyarira said that the ruling party, ZANU-PF, would be judged by its 12-year track record and will be able to handle any political opposition at the general election.

President Mugabe has expressed his amazement that blacks could associate with Ian Smith and said such people must have no integrity left at all. Said the president: To go into opposition is okay, but I don't understand why they should invite Ian Smith to their ranks. I suppose all they want is money.

Smith and his new-found black friends are all 100 percent against land reform. They favor a two-tier parliament and various constitutional reforms. After Wednesday's meeting, Sithole said that they no longer fear or condemn Ian Smith, but many of the ruling party certainly do and point to the fact that between 1972 and (?1975) almost 35,000 black people in this country lost their lives in the fight for majority rule, roughly six times the number of people killed since 1990 in township violence in South Africa.

Edgar Tekere of ZUM has said he will never form an alliance with Sithole. I wouldn't have him in my house, he said here. President Mugabe's remarks about the new opposition wanting money is considered to be interesting. Political observers say that Sithole is being financed by extreme rightwingers in America who go under the name of the Heritage Foundation. Said one source who asked not to be named (?to) this radio program, if you're black and you say you're anticommunist and for free enterprise, someone in America will give you \$1 million.

Meantime, the American ambassador to Zimbabwe, Gibson Lanpher, has dismissed a report by the Heritage Foundation. The Washington-based organization said in a report that America should stop all aid to Zimbabwe until the Mugabe administration repeals the Land Acquisition Act, which is now being implemented. Gibson Lanpher said the Heritage Foundation did not appear to understand that the government had promised not to touch highly productive farms. America continues to support Zimbabwe's drought relief efforts and has become, over the last couple of years or so, one of Zimbabwe's best friends in the Western world.

Ivory Coast

Party Leaders Comment on Amnesty Decision

AB2707205092 Abidjan *FRATERNITE MATIN*
in French 25, 26 Jul 92 pp 12, 13

[Reaction from Ivorian political party leaders to the 24 July decision by President Felix-Houphouet Boigny to grant amnesty to detainees being held in connection with riots of 18 February; quotation marks as published]

[Text] Laurent Dona-Fologo, secretary general of ruling Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast (PDCI): "I must say that since the return of the president of the Republic, many Ivorians, if not all, were expecting measures of this nature. Knowing the president, and having been his follower for many years (...), I am, therefore, not surprised by this decision. As a great statesman, he has remained true to himself. He has gotten us used to pardons, to noble gestures, to unity, and he has always done everything to enable Ivorians to come together (...) This measure he has taken is quite like him and is in line with his long-standing policy.

I also think it is a salutary measure because we do not want the country's reputation for peace, tolerance, abolition, and brotherhood to deteriorate. There are people working to tarnish the good image of our country. But this is not the case for the PDCI. I hope that this measure of appeasement, tolerance, love (...) will be well understood by everybody (...) All those who will benefit from this decision should understand the scope of the president's action and should do everything so that the Ivory Coast remains a country of brotherhood.

Concerning the PDCI, I would like to reaffirm that our party will never accept disorder and anarchy, which even developed countries are not prepared to accept. We only have to look around to see what I mean (...) I say and repeat that PDCI does not want the type of democracy that is built on ruins. We are against vandalism and arson, which is why we asked the government to be firm so that disorder does not take root in the Ivory Coast. The vandals of 18 February and their accomplices, direct or indirect, were punished (...) Today, thanks to President Houphouet-Boigny and certainly parliament members of the Ivory Coast, all Ivorians are going to get together, I hope, and talk a new language."

Ano Boa, leader, the Convention: We are happy about the president's decision. It fully expresses the aspirations of the entire Ivorian population.

The amnesty, which enables our detained compatriots to get out of jail as well as to enjoy their full civil rights, is, in our view, the most satisfactory solution we could expect. A page in our common history has just been turned; from now on, a new page has opened and it is everyone's duty to fill this page by stamping it with a seal of understanding and tolerance in order to guarantee social peace.

This is because every time a nation avoids war, it wins a victory. We could say that this decision, which is nothing less than the expression of our people's aspirations, is a victory for the entire Ivory Coast, which wants to make peace with itself. It has once again been proved that Ivorians are capable of resolving the problems facing them through their own efforts. This is to say that we must at all times be able to first and foremost rely on ourselves.

Achi Koman, leader, Alliance for Social Democracy [CNIPO]: The political parties were received by the president and almost unanimously, their general view was that he had to take the necessary measures to release the detainees of the 13 and 18 February events. I repeat, 13 and 18 February because the students were detained first, and then the political and union leaders followed.

We are happy, positively happy to note that the president has agreed to grant a general amnesty to all these students, politicians and unionists who were arrested after these events. We believe that it is a wise decision that will certainly lead to the much expected social and political harmony, without which no viable economic policy can be executed. The problem now is how the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI] is going to react to the president's statement.

Is the FPI going to accept the amnesty granted it? Beyond FPI, there is Laurent Gbagbo himself, there are the unionists and students. Will they accept release or decide to remain in prison? This is a question that the detainees will have to answer.

For my part and speaking on behalf of CNIPO, I believe that this decision must be welcomed by all Ivorians. We also believe that in the days to come, the head of state must continue in the same vein, opening up the practice of democracy more and opening up the state media to all political groups that have something to say (...)

Gbai Tagro, leader, Republican Party: The president made a very courageous decision and still respected the various institutions by consulting the nation's various representatives. He has once again showed his relentless efforts in running the state's affairs.

Concerning the amnesty decision itself, he could have done it in two ways: an amnesty that would need National Assembly approval or a simple presidential pardon that would have maintained the criminal record of those concerned.

The Republican Party reiterates its sincere gratitude to the president for making the decision to wipe out the criminal record of our colleagues. The ball is now in the court of us party leaders. The head of state certainly cannot grant us presidential pardon or amnesty every day. From now on, the Ivorian political class as a whole and especially the emerging opposition, must feel responsible for the problems confronting the Ivory Coast because a party leader is the legitimate representative of the people before the government, and when the government makes a decision on behalf of the general interest,

then party leaders must welcome it while justifying it to the people. Thus, the Ivorian opposition must henceforth do away with the systematic intimidations and contradictions.

Kiemoko Koa, leader of the Democratic Conference of Ivory Coast [CDCI]: The member parties of the CDCI, namely the Union of Farmers and Salaried Workers of the Ivory Coast, the Progressive Movement of the Ivory Coast, the Party for Unity and Socioeconomic Development, and the Ivorian Popular Movement, thank the head of state for initiating this amnesty law. We believe that this measure will lead to social peace and constitutes a basis for positive compromise. On this occasion, we reiterate that these coordination meetings are only a first phase in solving the general crisis facing the country and that to achieve this goal, other meetings with the ruling powers are still necessary in order to lead to a peaceful transition to democracy.

Francis Wodie, leader of the Ivorian Labor Party (PIT): "(...) Right away, we must express our happiness for the statement and the decision contained in it (...) We had been expecting such a statement because, as far as we are concerned, the arrest and detention of our comrades was unjust (...) Therefore, it was absolutely necessary to make this decision as quickly as possible. We are happy about this decision. I must add that we would have liked to have seen the legal course initiated by the government lead to this conclusion. Unfortunately, this path was closed by the same government that initiated it. The only course left was the political solution which has now led to the amnesty law. We should not reject its benefits. We should be happy because the political solution was the only way out right now (...) We accept this measure because an amnesty will not only nullify the sentence but also the offense (...) Our comrades, therefore, will be cleared and there will be no suspicion about them (...) As far as we are concerned, it was the first condition to ease the situation so that all Ivorians, no matter their political affiliation, can come together and examine the major problems facing this country (...)"

Zaourou Zadi, leader of the Union of Social Democrats (USD): I think it is quite a fair and useful decision, which must be hailed, because in my own opinion and that of the party it shows that there was an intention to humiliate our comrades (...)

This amnesty is politically fair because it frees detained citizens and it totally restores their civic rights, which enables the democratic game to take off again without anybody feeling humiliated and losing self-respect. Personally, I am delighted by this decision and I wish that all the forces that did not want to see the tension defused would rise above that and work toward creating conditions so that the consultations everybody is asking for in this country today can actually take place (...) On behalf of my party, the USD, which has been fighting relentlessly for this measure, I am delighted by the president's decision and it is with a great deal of pleasure that we are

going to see our comrades regain their freedom and resume their work. They have a lot to give to the country. It is a day of happiness."

Soumah Yadi, leader of the Liberal Party of Ivory Coast: "After meeting the president of the Republic on 21 July, we were expecting this, as indications of it were discernible in some of his statements. We were sure that we would arrive at this stage in the process, of defusing the tension in the country. So on this particular point, we are satisfied. We are now left wondering what the future is going to be and we regret that the president's speech did not touch on some major overtures for the future. We heard this phrase once again: "All changes are possible provided they are carried out peacefully." But we would have liked to understand, starting today, during the announcement of this major piece of news, some of the changes proposed to the nation. Unfortunately, the president was brief because of business calling him to Dakar. We hope that as soon as he returns he will give us some ideas on the changes that he, as the supreme authority of this country, proposes so that events like the ones of 18 February never again happen in Ivory Coast."

Liberia

Elections Commission Urges End to Fighting

AB2707183092 *Monrovia Radio ELBC in English*
0900 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] The Elections Commission says it is calling on all warring parties and external aggressors to immediately cease all forms of armed hostilities to create the conditions necessary for the holding of free and fair democratic elections in the country. The Elections Commission, in a release outlining the timetable for general elections, said elections can only be held upon the completion of disarmament and encampment under the supervision of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group]. It calls on the warring factions to cooperate to bring lasting peace to the country.

The commission is, meanwhile, calling on all Liberian warring factions, the business and international communities to give their serious cooperation to the Elections Commission in the implementation of its task.

According to the timetable, general legislative and presidential elections will be held on November 30th this year.

Mali

Konare Discusses Measures To Strengthen Security

AB2807134592 *Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television*
du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Statement by President Alpha Oumar Konare in Bamako on 24 July during a meeting with the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations—recorded]

[Excerpts] I decided to call this meeting, the first of its kind since my coming to power on 8 June, to talk to you about the state of the nation—my country, our country, this country which was the cradle of several famous kingdoms and empires, this country which has for a long time remained open to the Eastern and Western worlds, this country which produced and fed so many brotherly peoples. [passage omitted]

Our noblest mark is to be neither a country of blacks nor a country of whites. Mali's greatest glory consists in being a country of blacks and whites; we have always rejected the principle of exclusion. Its various peoples fought against colonialism. Together they endured and suffered all sorts of hardship for several years. Together and everywhere, on 26 March 1991, without distinction or division, we were all prepared to make mountains and usher in another kind of life, a better life. Today, truly speaking, this powerful drive seems to have come against the upsurge of some dangers connected with an increasing state of insecurity; insecurity in some areas connected with the desire for one-upmanship by certain groups, not prepared to subject themselves to law; insecurity in the north of the country linked with the attacks by dissident splinter groups of movements and bandits as well as to the frustrations and reactions of the increasingly anxious population. [passage omitted]

We cannot but deplore the present renewed upsurge of attacks—more than 50—leading to the loss of life and causing considerable property damage between 12 April and 7 July. These attacks are certainly the work of dissident splinter groups, because all the joint Azawad movements and fronts have declared their commitment to the National Pact and are actively participating in its implementation. The attacks are also the work of armed gangs and nomads who loot for profit. For some time now, we have begun to see the work of sedentary, turban-wearing bandits, a development which depicts the spread of serious banditry. Security is priceless. It is a key factor on which depends any development action and lays the foundation for strengthening the democratic process. Following an extraordinary Cabinet meeting and a meeting of the Higher Council of Defense, Younoussi Toure's government has pledged to include security and the need to restore the authority of the state among its priorities. In our towns and villages, everybody will be bound to be law-abiding in whatever situation as required under the rule of law. No one will be above the law. No one will be allowed to take the law into his own hands. This is a fundamental principle which every true democrat must endeavor to apply. Your freedom ends where that of another begins, we are told.

Concerning the dissident splinter groups, the government will relentlessly continue to explain and persuade, convinced as it is that if it is really dealing with democratic movements, a happy solution will be reached soon. However, everything is negotiable, excepting national unity and territorial integrity. There will never be any question of encouraging ethnic or regional supremacy, or sitting back and watching a de facto partitioning of the country. Together, the signatories to the Pact will, at all

costs and by all means possible, oppose those who will try to use force to uphold their agenda and all those who strive to spread tension and fear.

The government will take all necessary measures against the armed groups, working in cooperation with the joint Azawad movements to put an end to their wicked acts. To this end, the Army's operations will be intensified so that it can protect the entire population and thereby avert the need for acts of self-defense. All the actions that will be undertaken will be aimed at protecting the people—nomads and farmers—exposed to attacks. This does not go against the Pact. Rather, it seeks to strengthen the Pact, an instrument of peace and security, and will enjoy the voluntary and active participation of the joint Azawad movements and fronts.

Alongside these security-oriented measures, everything possible will be done to prevent reprisals by some members of the Armed Forces, as was the case at Gossi—a deplorable reprisal of which all the facts will be brought to light. The image of the Malian Army must no longer be tarnished by unacceptable behavior, such as the massacre of the civilian population or summary executions. The Malian armed and security forces will establish themselves as the armed and security forces of the entire Malian nation at the service of all communities without exception. They must be seen to be such by all and must assert themselves in their mission of defending territorial integrity, national unity, and republican principles.

To this end, the Malian armed and security forces will be rehabilitated and strengthened and the present misery and distress of several soldiers reduced.

To strengthen and make the security measures credible, the government will rapidly implement other aspects of the Pact, especially the creation of special units. Joint patrols will be strengthened. On the other hand, emergency measures and development efforts will be made: reinduction, in the coming weeks, of the local government system—a strong local government everywhere as there is none today; support for the return of exiles; assistance for farmers many of who were unable to till their lands; and support for the nomads, Fulanis, Moors, and Tuaregs who lost their herds and who were unable to complete the normal cycle. Development actions will consist in the rapid application of the terms of the Pact concerning the development of the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regions. All these actions will be based on the rapid implementation of the policy of decentralization for which a mission will be established at the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security. It will also be based on the rapid implementation of a standing and resolved policy of regional integration.

To meet the urgent and unavoidable need for security and to adopt emergency measures and development programs, we appeal to all friendly countries, all partners

in development, to give us their assistance as of today. We expect some of these to exercise more restraint in their contacts and interventions, which cannot but add fuel to the fire, especially if they are partial.

There cannot be cooperation or assistance with one part of Mali today without knowledge of democratically and officially established institutions. Today, we expect more objective and balanced information from the entire government and public. It is not correct today to talk of the desire of the current Malian authorities to commit genocide. It is not correct to talk of a coalition of several Malian communities against one. It is not correct to talk of the Tuareg people as discarded. Incontestably, the people of Mali, more than ever before, need justice and solidarity, which only the ongoing democratic process can guarantee for them. There is no better way today to help the Malian people than to help them to consolidate the democratic process. [passage omitted]

Your Excellencies ambassadors and representatives of international organizations, the implementation of social justice and solidarity on a wider scale would be impossible without the sound and open management of the country. We reaffirm here the will of the government as well as our own will to leave no stone unturned in our bid to inject sanity into public finances and combat corruption and the embezzlement of public funds. The various inquiries under way will be carried through to the end, thoroughly. These are indispensable conditions if the country is to work once more and the economy is to be revamped. We also reaffirm the same sovereign will to establish the rule of law, applicable to all, whereby the rights of everyone will be safeguarded. All the ongoing trials and dockets will be expedited.

Your Excellencies ambassadors and representatives of international organizations, today, more than ever before, we have confidence in our people's ability to let their sense of moderation prevail. There is none other than a Mali united in its diversity. This is the Mali we see emerging—painfully, of course—but a new and a more united Mali, held together by all its sons and daughters. We see democrats and patriots increasingly transcending politically motivated calculations, and also going beyond—for the time being, now that the time of regular exchanges is over—electoral reckonings to defend their honor, standing up and opposing the upsurge of regionalism and tribalism in Mali, and rejecting any attempt by any group whatever to hold the state hostage. Tomorrow's Mali, we solemnly affirm here, can rise only with brotherhood. The only road for us, and it is a long and hard road, is that of democracy. This is the fight for which hundreds of Malians shed their blood for the birth of the Third Republic. This is the fight which gives meaning to our presence at the head of the country today.

Your Excellencies ambassadors and representatives of democratic [as heard] organizations, may God keep Mali united in its diversity. Today, may everyone see himself bestowed with a gift of tolerance, a higher sense of justice and solidarity, and a clear awareness of duty.

Your Excellencies ambassadors and representatives of international organizations, I wish for each of your countries what I ardently wish for my country today in terms of peace, tranquillity, satisfaction, and hope. Thank you. [applause]

Nigeria

Babangida Advises Legislators on Economy, Politics

AB2707194092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] The incoming civilian administration has been told to ensure that the national economy does not slide back into chaos, anarchy, and administrative control of the past 10 years. President Ibrahim Babangida made the appeal today in Abuja, while addressing members-elect of the National Assembly. State House correspondent Ola Gbolahon was there. [break in transmission]

General Babangida said political realism of pragmatism demands the appreciation of the constraints imposed upon the present administration by history. Efforts, he said, should therefore be made to turn these constraints into political [word indistinct]. He said the transition program should be seen as a deliberate attempt to nurture the social environment for a restructured economy that could ensure a more viable and sustainable development process. This, the president remarked, implied a more profound understanding of the fundamental problem of poverty, a ("restructure") of the future and historical facts of the economy. We now get to the report:

[Begin Gbolahon recording] President Babangida told the legislators that they must neither be deceived nor diverted by the naive chorus and growing syndrome that [word indistinct] the structural adjustment program, SAP. He said that they should focus their attention on how to expand the production of goods and services in the real sectors of the economy, especially in respect of goods and agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, housing, energy, and infrastructure. Gen. Babangida stated that [words indistinct] of the present administration was to take time to understand the intricacies of policymaking in the interest of sustainable national development. He said that they should (?address) their minds to such critical issues as the exchange rates, fiscal deficit, inflationary pressure, subsidies determination, food security, unemployment, and competitive industrialization. President Babangida stated that they must [word indistinct] at all times the classical wisdom of development, high rate of domestic saving, progressive increase in profitable investments, hard work by the labor force, intergenerational self-sacrifice, and the existence of a honest and socially just government. [end recording]

Further Remarks

*AB2807094092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 27 Jul 92*

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has said that the country's external debt is about \$34 billion. General Babangida stated this in Abuja today while addressing elected members of the National Assembly. President Babangida said that the debt service load for this year alone was about \$3.5 billion. He remarked that in financing the debt burden, the availability of foreign exchange must be put in mind, as well as the budgetary provision for the naira cover in relation to available resources.

The president said that it is not surprising that the problem of debt service had given rise directly and indirectly to persistent budget deficit, despite government's determined efforts to work toward a balanced budget. Gen. Babangida said that the nation's balance of payments has reduced from substantial deficit to significant surpluses.

He observed that the country's external sector performance was extremely vulnerable to the uncertainties of the world petroleum market. The president remarked that until recently, the foreign exchange inflow this year had been lower than the outflow, with a consequential adverse impact on the net [word indistinct] to external reserves and also on the naira exchange rate movement.

Togo**Party Leaders on Upcoming Meeting With President**

*AB2707180092 Lome Radio Lome in French
1230 GMT 26 Jul 92*

[Text] Following the attacks this week—on 23 July in Tokoin Gbonvie Ward on Tavio Amarin, Pan-African Socialist Party first secretary and general secretary of the Collective of Democratic Opposition-II [COD-II] and those perpetrated on private residences in Atakpame—Togolese are skeptical about whether the 28 July meeting between head of state General Gnassingbe Eyadema and the opposition will actually take place. It is a crucial meeting expected to end the impasse confronting the transition. On the eve of this meeting, here is the COD-II's stand expressed by its chairman, Zarfou Ayeva:

[Begin Ayeva recording] Concerning the meeting with the head of state, for us, there is no small doubt. We make it a point—I repeat we make it point—to have before us the head of state and those who claim to be his supporters so that, face to face, we can tackle the true problems in this country. For us, this is an indispensable meeting which brings up a number of questions in advance. A quick return to Lome by the head of state is our wish, but if the return should be delayed, he would create some tension within the COD-II and the feeling that our request was rejected. In the first hours of the meeting, all this will inevitably come up. In any event,

we will not take the initiative to prevent the opening of the negotiations. We will instead make all the necessary arrangements so that they begin in the best conditions possible. [end recording]

Professor Messan Gnininvi, chairman of the Democratic Convention of African Peoples and one of the main opposition leaders, also asserts the opposition's determination to go to this meeting:

[Begin Gnininvi recording] We had opted for a suspense clause in our agreements and since we said yes to the ambassadors, until the end of the negotiations there should be no violent acts to blame on either side. This is because any violent acts will mean suspension of the negotiations. We are yet to open these negotiations and the attack on Tavio Amarin has occurred. After the 12 June agreements, there has been a demonstration of bad faith and I think that all the observers know which side is demonstrating it. If the meeting were not to take place, this would be an additional confirmation of this bad faith. We adopted this suspense clause and it has already been violated, but we will nevertheless go to the negotiations if our interlocutors turn up only to prove once and for all that Togolese opposition is open to dialogue. But, if they do not turn up, we will all see what to do. [end recording]

As for the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], it reasserts its desire for dialogue but wonders whether this meeting stands any chance of success. Let us listen to an RPT official:

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker] We at the RPT say yes to consultations, but first of all, who will go and discuss? Who will discuss with whom? Of course, we are made to understand about the president of the Republic and the opposition group known as COD-II. But, we say: What about the other parties that do not belong to COD-II? What about those opposition members in the Cabinet who wonder to which side they belong, saying: Are we in the opposition or ...[laughter] In any event, what about the RPT in this consultation? Furthermore, we know that the prime minister's office makes the decisions, so will the prime minister's office take part in this consultation? We also know that the High Council of the Republic [HCR] makes the laws. Will the HCR participate in this consultation? In these conditions, what will be its function? [end recording]

Radio Reports Increasing 'Wave of Attacks'

*AB2707170592 Lome Radio Lome in French
1230 GMT 26 Jul 92*

[Text] The political situation in Togo is worsening with the wave of attacks on people and the destruction of houses by plastic explosives. Thus, after Tavio Amarin, the first secretary of the Pan-African Socialist Party

[PSP], was shot on 23 July, two other plastic explosive attacks occurred on 24 and 25 July in Atakpame. In this city, less than 24 hours after the explosion that completely destroyed the leased residence of the gendarmerie brigade commander, the house of Thomas Ahokpe,

coordinator of the Togolese Association for Family Welfare in Ogou, also met the same fate in Lomnava Ward. The two explosive attacks, for which no one has claimed responsibility, left some people wounded and caused considerable property damage.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

29 July 1992

